

The History of Edward Waters College:

154 Years as Florida's First HBCU

David Jamison, Asst. Prof. of History, Edward Waters College

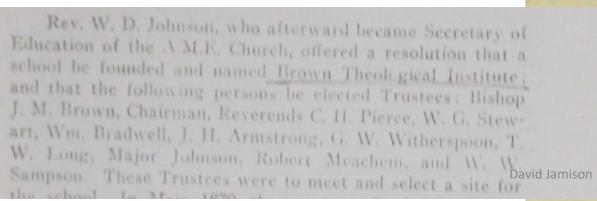
Part 1 of 2: Finding Our Footing

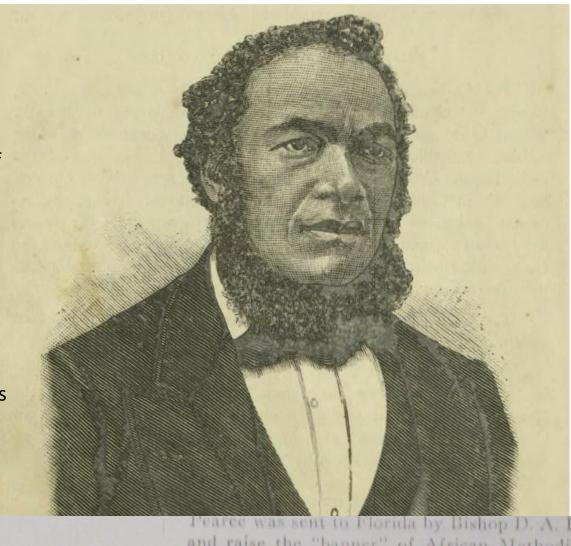
Physical Expansion and Financial Standing • 1866 state Sen. Rev. **Charles Pearce** began to raise funds for a school in North Florida because

"We are hunting for education, that will give us a name and position in the nation. We have a right to aspire to and claim position with education. . . without [it] we have no assurance of permanent stability in our work; but with [it], we can realize a confident hope of success in establishing happy homes and an improved state of society."

In 1870, he suggested an area north of Kings Road – where the school stands today

- 1872 Pearce's ally Florida Gov. Harrison Reed chartered the Brown Theological Institute in Live Oak, FL due to its ideal site as a travel hub; named after 7th-District Bishop John Brown
- 1873 BTI changed name to Brown University; building destroyed in a hurricane





rearce was sent to Florida by Bishop D. A. I and raise the "banner" of African Methodi of Florida." Rev. Pearce came inspired with an educated ministry, and soon as he had m sible for the Church, he commenced to comaterials to build a school. His chief ob better the condition of the new emancipate prepare young men to preach the word of Gominds. After much discussion by the com



• 1873 the Panic of 1873; new Bishop Thomas Ward gave fundraising duties for a new building to a white Methodist Episcopal minister, Dr. R. O Sidney, in an attempt to strengthen ties with that church; church construction began

• 1874 another storm further damaged the building; Sidney absconded with the money, then drowned in yet another storm

Brown in Florida Conference, took charge of the school in according to the charter, and appointed a white man, Dr. Sidney as traveling agent for the school. Dr. Sidney collected money and superintended the work. He collected more than three thousand dollars from the people as his receipts showed. He failed to pay the carpenters; used the money for self aggrandizement and ran away. For his dishonest deed to the people who had just been made free, he was overtaken in a storm, and the great God of the Heavens strangled him to death beneath the maddened waters of the Atlantic, to await the judgement trumpet of the Archangel. The people became disheartened and refused to give any fore money toward the building. The carpenters sued the Board of Trustees, and obtained judgement in the cont The building and land were sold to the highest bid or he lumber and other material were disposed of worth sended Brown Theological Institute and Brown University. It was said that the twenty thousand dollars given by Gen. M. S. Littlefield was destroyed during the conflagration of Rev. C. H. Pearce's residence in Tallahassee, Fla.

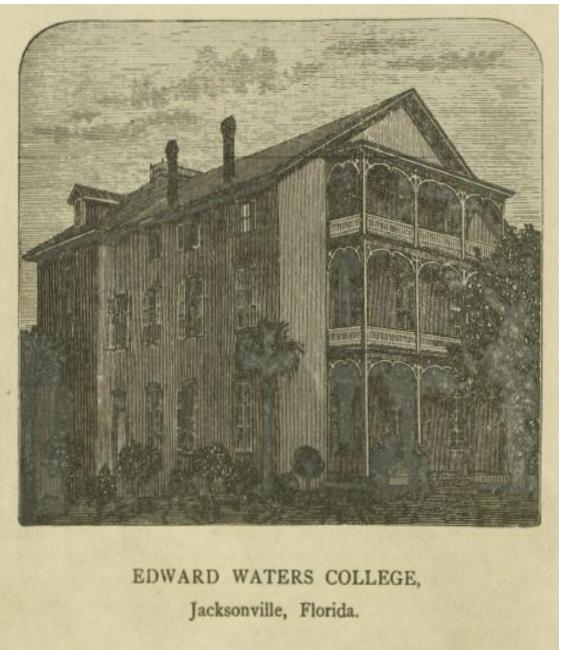
From 1874 to 1883, we had no school. Everything was seemingly still, but the fires that once were kindled, had not entirely been extinguished. It was given a little fuel in 1878 and 1879 by Rev. J. J. Sawyer, who agitated and attempted the building of a Conference High School in Palatka, Fla., but his project died. So much for the rise of our educational work in Florida under what may be called the Charles H. Pearce dispensation.

-- Charles Sumner Long, *History of the AME Church in Florida*, 1939

- 1877 state Senator Rev. John Scott, Sr. recommended that the AME Church establish a high school in Jacksonville in lieu of Brown University
- 1878 AME Rev. Joseph Sawyer tried to create a high school for the church in Palatka

1884 – 1886 Rev. William P. Ross Administration

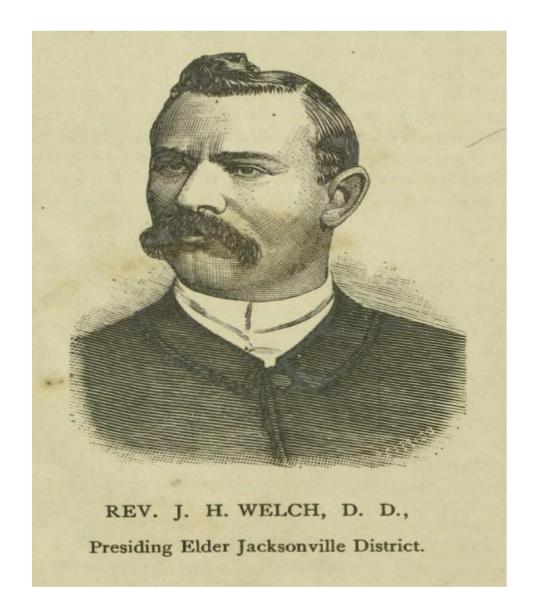
- 1884 The Church opened the East Florida Conference Divinity High School in Jacksonville; Rev. Ross began holding classes in the basement of his Mt. Zion AME Church
- 1885 the school trustees rented a building on E. Beaver St. from the trustees of Mt. Zion; Brown University's charter was rewritten to authorize the Florida Normal and Divinity High School



1886 – 1888 Rev. J. C. Waters

<u>1888 – 1890 Rev. John H. Welch Administration</u>

- 1888 Ross died in the yellow fever epidemic of 1888
- 1889 EWC trustees purchased the high school building and grounds from (Historic) Mt. Zion AME Church on E. Beaver Street for \$10,000.



1890 – 1892 Prof. Benjamin W. Arnett, Jr. Administration

• 1892 Divinity High graduated first five students and changed name to Edward Waters College

1892 – 1895 Rev. John R. Scott, Jr. Administration

 a new kitchen, dining hall, bathroom, and printing office were constructed

1895 – 1896 Rev. **D.J. Jordan**

1896 – 1897 Rev. J. H. Watkins

<u>1897 – 1898 Rev. J. P. O. Wallace Administration</u>

• 1898 A two-story framed girl's dormitory was constructed



Rev. John R. Scott, Jr., B. D.,



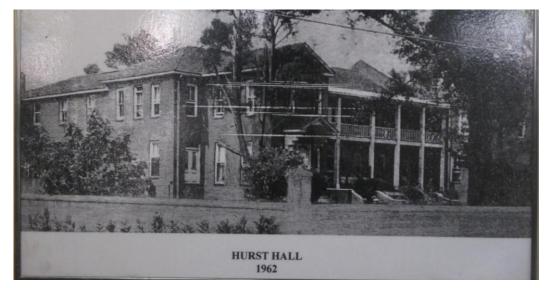
REV. B. W. ARNETT, JR., A.M., D.D.

<u>1898 – 1909 Prof. Arthur St. George Richardson Administration</u>

- 1901 fire; original wooden buildings destroyed
- 1904 EWC moved to 1658 Kings Rd.
- 1908 the original Bishop Moses B. Salter Hall was constructed

<u>1909 – 1913 Prof. A. Henry Attaway Administration</u>

• 1912 John Hurst Hall constructed

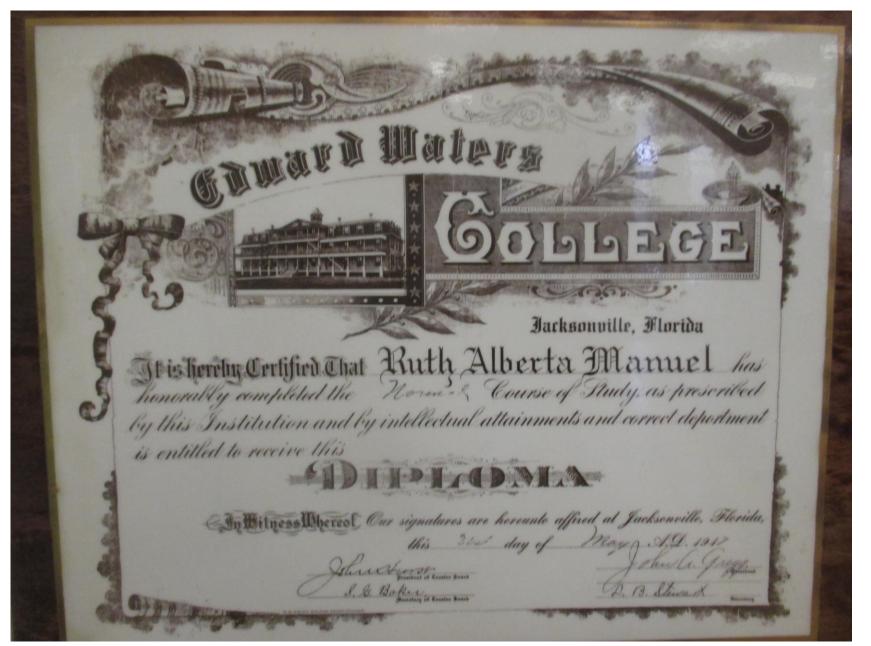




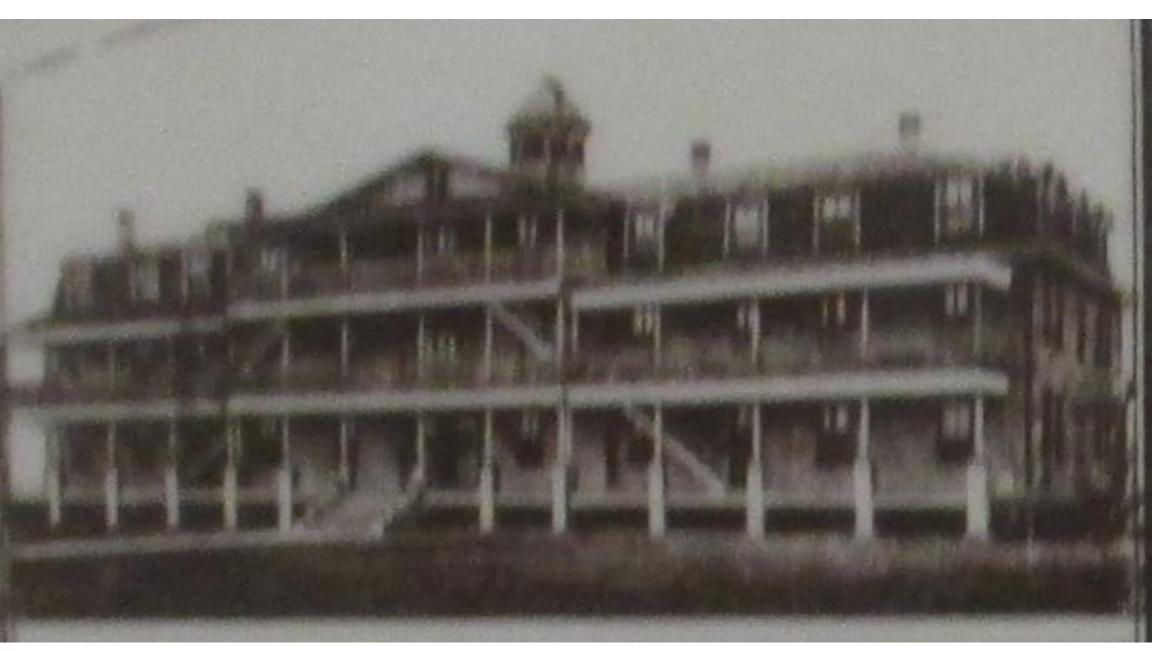




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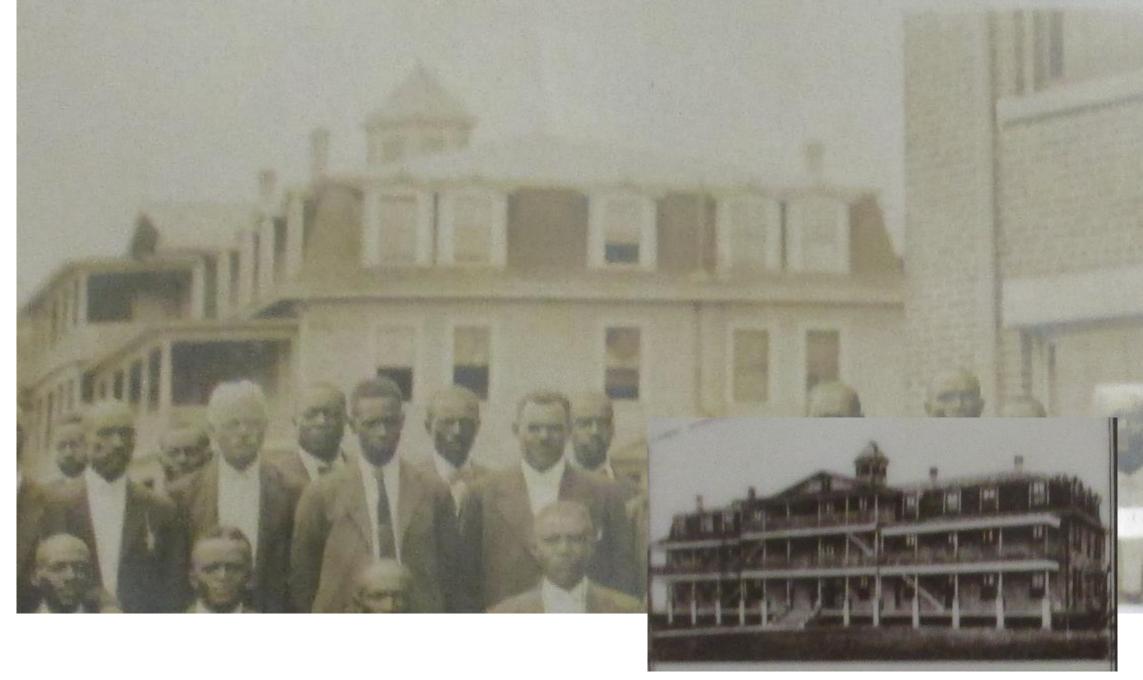
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<u>1913 – 1920 Rev. John A. Gregg Administration</u>

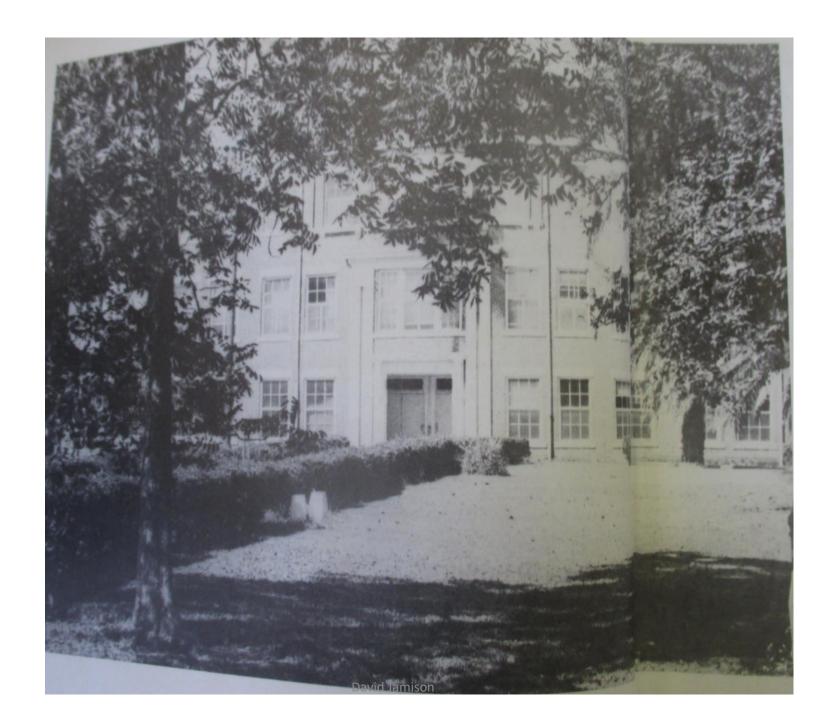
• 1916 Centennial Building constructed in honor of the hundred-year anniversary of the AME church (founded in 1816) and designed by Richard Lewis Brown, the city's first-known black architect



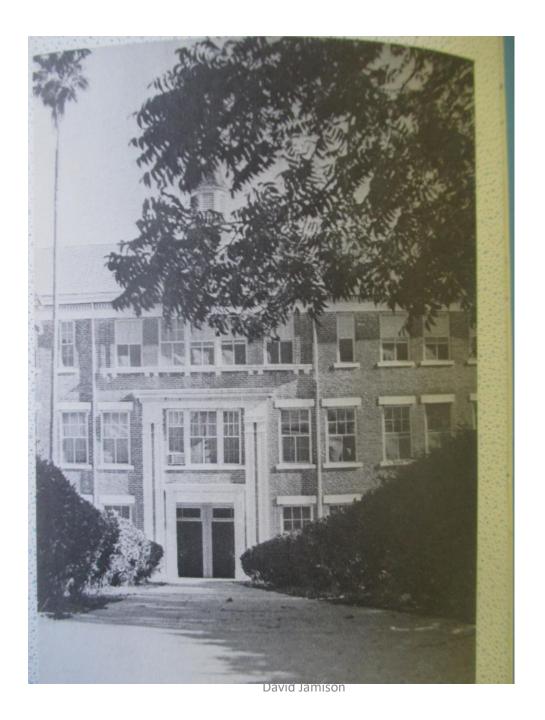
Rev. John A. Gregg, B.A., D.D.

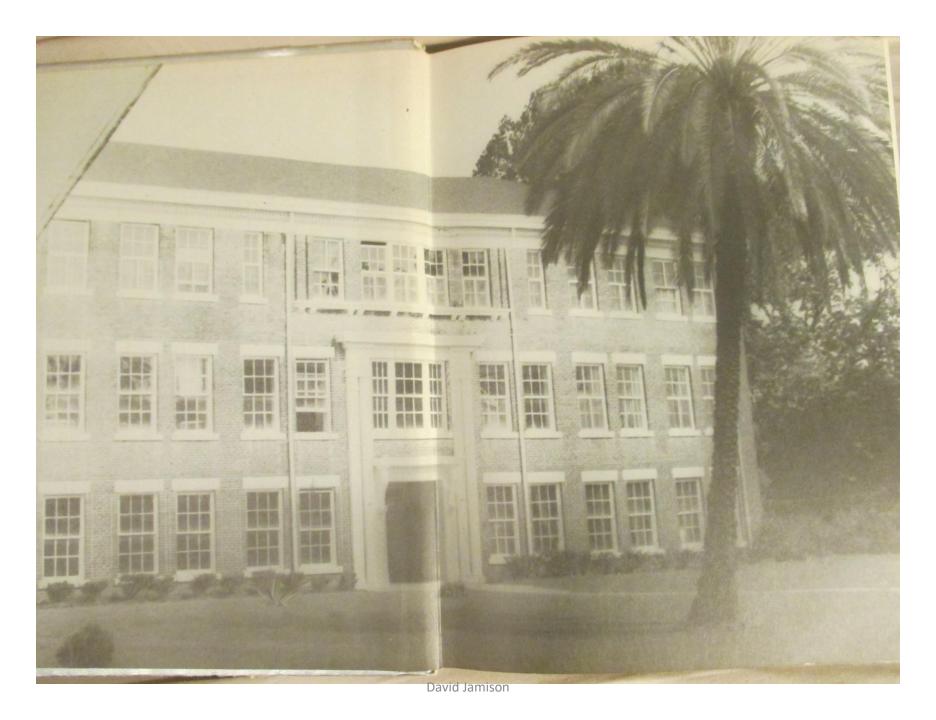








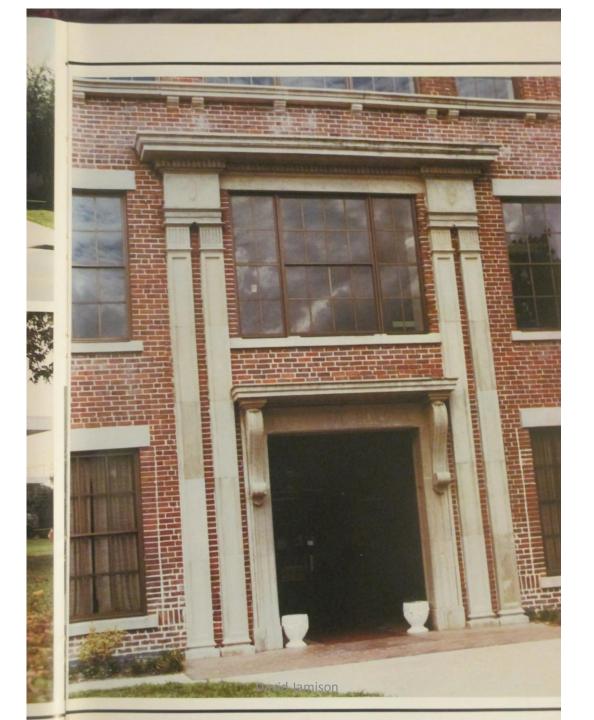


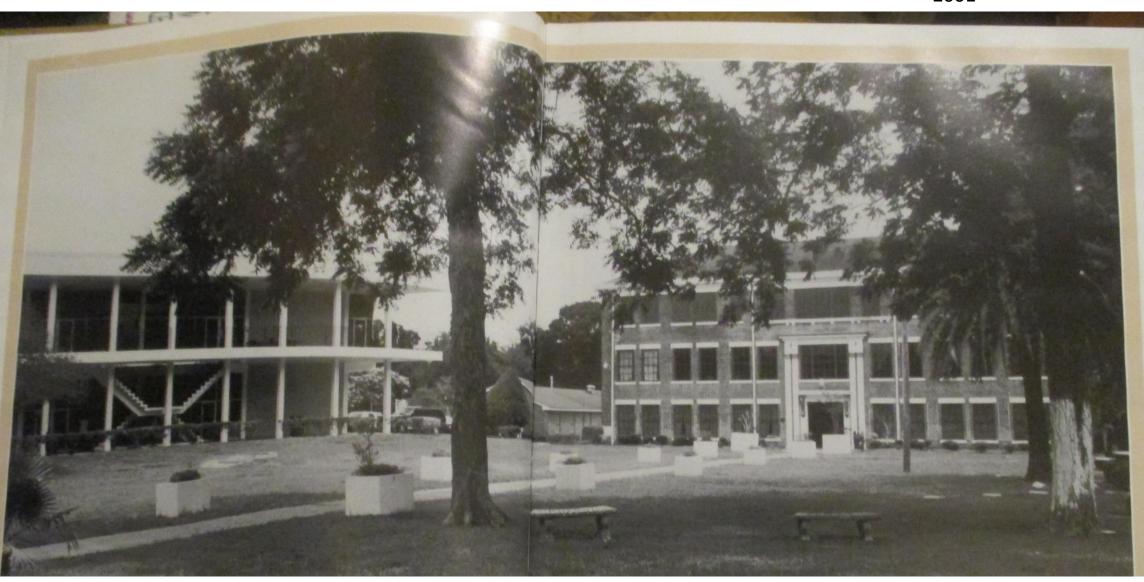












<u>1924 – 1930 Rev. Albert B. Cooper Administration</u>

• 1925 Benjamin F. Lee Building constructed

The B. F. LEE BUILDING is a four-story brick structure containing major administrative offices, the registrar's office, business office, financial or student aid office, auditorium-chapel and classrooms.

1930 – 1932 Rev. C. A. Gibbs

1932 – 1934 Rev. L. F. Morse

Designed by Victor Grant Backus

Historical Data by REV. LEONARD F. MORSE

PRINTED BY EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE PRESS



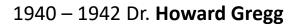


1934 – 1940 Prof. Charles P. Long, Jr. Administration

- EWC stopped offering courses for the third and fourth year, and reverted to junior college status
- 1936 fire destroyed the original Salter Hall, a wooden-frame structure. No one was hurt. After two fires, no more wooden structures were to be built at EWC.



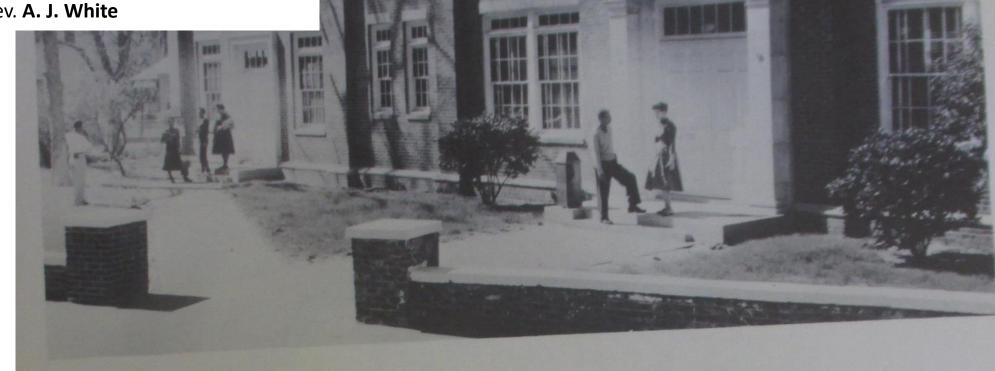




<u>1942 – 1946 Rev. R. E. Lamb Administration</u>

• 1945 H. Y. Tookes Library constructed

1946 - 1951 Rev. A. J. White



David Jamison

Tookes Library



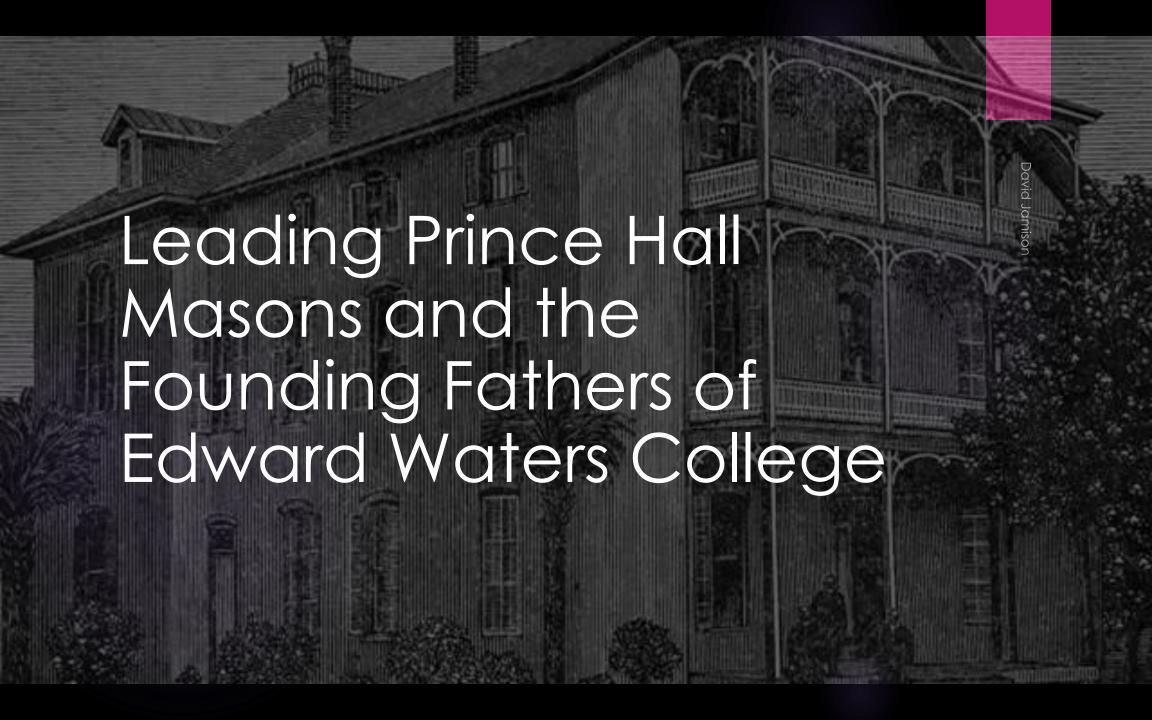
Bishop Henry Young Tookes

Was Florida's third native son to preside over the state of his birth. Became one of the church's greatest pulpiteers. Elected a Bishop in 1932. Near the close of his second quadrennium on the bench he was assigned to Florida to fill out the unexpired term of Bishop Grant. Led the movement to clear all Florida churches of mortgaged debt. Built the library at Edward Waters College, started the dormitory for young women. Died in 1948.

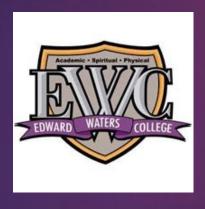




Stands Our College Dear...



1892 Trustee Board Edward Waters College

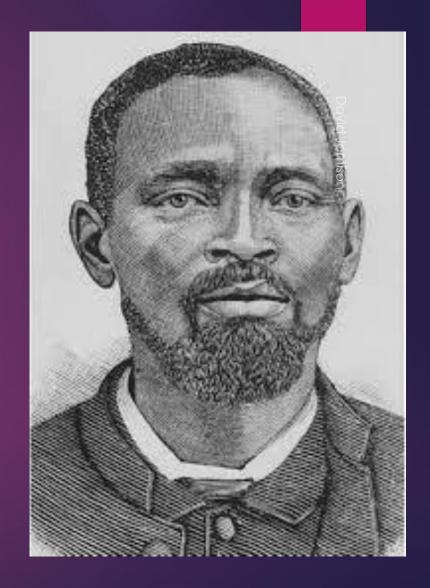


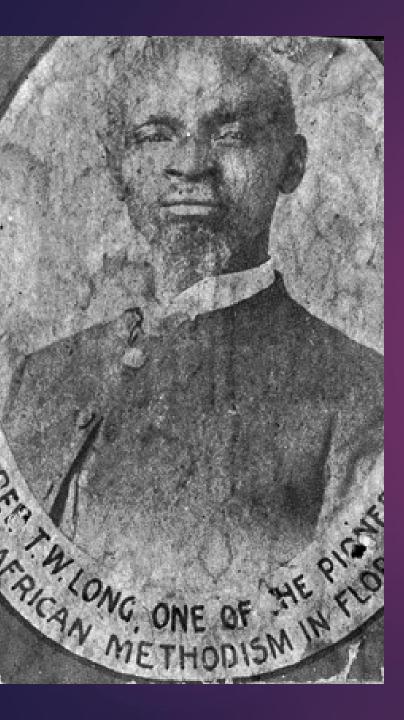


54. Edward Waters College's board of trustees in 1892. On the front row are, left to right, Singleton H. Coleman, Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett Sr., Thomas W. Long, and Marcellus M. Moore. Those on the back row are, left to right, unidentified, Albert J. Kershaw, Benjamin W. Arnett Jr., Reuben Brooks, and William A. Bird. Courtesy Photographic Collection, Florida State Archives.

Hon. Thomas Warren Long

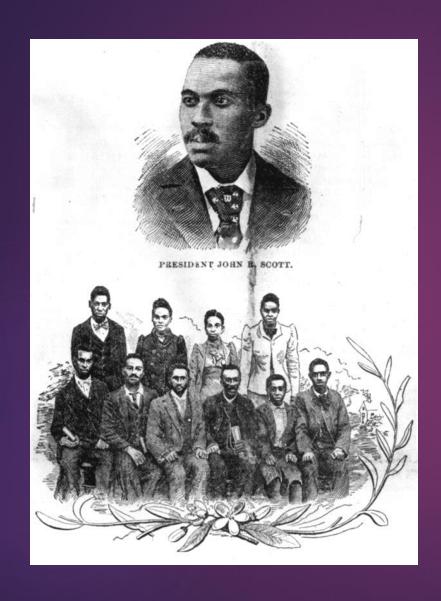
- Florida State Senate 1873, 74, 75, 77, 79
- Along with Samuel Spearing was among the 1st African American settlers in La Villa.
- Escaped from the Roberts Plantation to join the Union Army
- Served Under General Thomas Wentworth Higginson
- Pioneer of the AME Church
- One of the Leading voices in the African American Community in Florida
- D.D.G.M. for the M.U.U.G.L of Florida.





▶"If we hadn't become soldiers all might have gone back as it was before; our freedoming might have slipped through the two houses of Congress and President Lincoln's four years may have passed by and done nothing for us. But now things can never go back, because we have showed our energy, our courage and our natural manhood. Another thing is, suppose you had kept your freedom without enlisting in this army. Your children may have grown up free and been well cultivated...... but it would have been always flung in their faces- Your father did not for his own freedom. And what could they have answered? Never can you say that to this African race no moré."



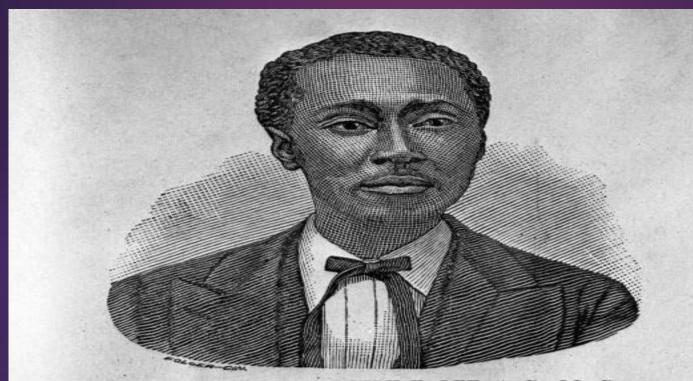


▶ Just as his father before him, John Robert Scott Jr. was an educator, politician, and minister. The younger Scott served as the 5th president of Edward Waters College, the oldest Historically Black College/University in Florida. He also served the Most Worshipful Union Grand Lodge of Florida in many capacities. Scott was a member of Harmony Lodge #1

▶ He served as a City Councilman in Jacksonville from 1897-1899.

"Rev Scott the great Hebrew scholar and one of the strongest young men Wilberforce [University] has ever sent from her walls, is a successful teacher." W.P. Ross

Hon. Joseph E Lee



REV. EX-JUDGE JOSEPH E. LEE, A. B., LL. B.

Born September 15th, 1849, Philadelphia, Pa. Dean of Law Department of Edward

Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida.



Joseph Lee was one of the most influential public officials in the history of Florida Politics.

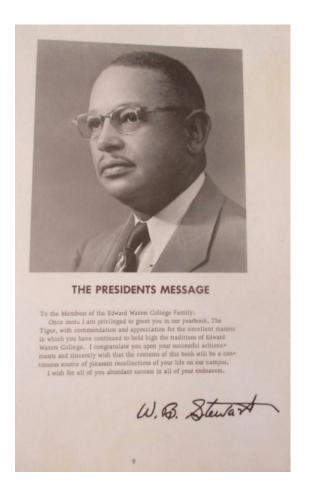
Lee attended Howard University and graduated with law degree in 1873. He moved to Florida that same year and was admitted to the bar, making him the first African-American lawyer in Jacksonville, and one of the first in the state.

Lee was first elected to public office when he won his first election to serve the citizens of Duval County in 1875 and continued in that capacity in 1877-1879. He was then elected to the Florida State Senate in 1881. In 1888 he was appointed as the County clerk of the circuit court in 1889. He was appointed to the position of United States Collector for the port of Jacksonville 1890-94 and then went on to serve as the United States Collector of internal revenue for the district of Florida.

He was a Past Master of Harmony Lodge #1 and served the Committee of Jurisprudence.

<u>1951 – 1972 Dr. William B. Stewart Administration; EWC's longest tenured president)</u>

- 1955 EWC received Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) accreditation as a junior college
- 1958 EWC began offering senior college coursework



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

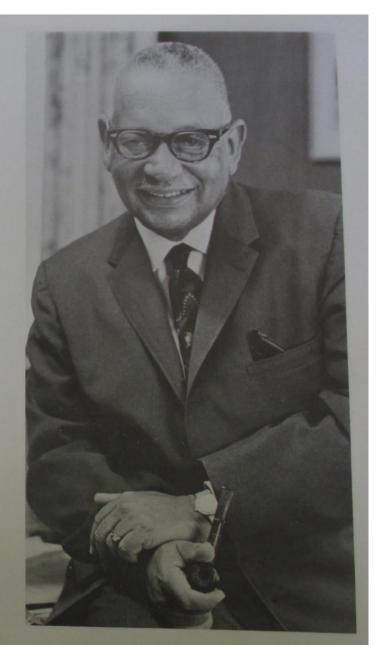
TO THE GRADUATES

Commencement is a truly glorious occasion. You have worked long and hard to earn these honors from your college. This recognition never comes easily, and you deserve the admiration and respect accorded you for your achievement.

No one can, at this time, give you assurance of the future. No one can promise that your course will be easy. No one can predict your success or your happiness. You, and you alone must take the journey. Your college and your faculty can only say that your ability to walk proudly through triumphs and failures depends on how well you are constructed both mentally and morally, how firm is your spirit, and how great is your determination. If you can keep to your path through the periods of confusion and indecision that every life contains, then you are prepared to live your life well, and to contribute to a better community, a better state, and a better nation,

Good luck, and Godspeed on your many missions.

William B. Stewart President

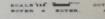


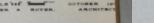
MASTER PLAN FOR EDWARD WATERS





TERS COLLEGE, JACKSONVILLE, FLORID







13. General Classrooms (Science

14. Bridge

Key

15. Education School

1. Student Union

3. Amphitheatre

9. Hurst Hall Site

11. Business School

2. Library

5. Lee Hall 6. Gymnasium

16. Hatcher-Stewart Building

4. Administration and Compute

7. Salter Hall (Freshman Housi 8. New Upperclassman Housin

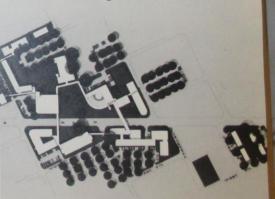
10. Centennial Hall (Fine Arts)

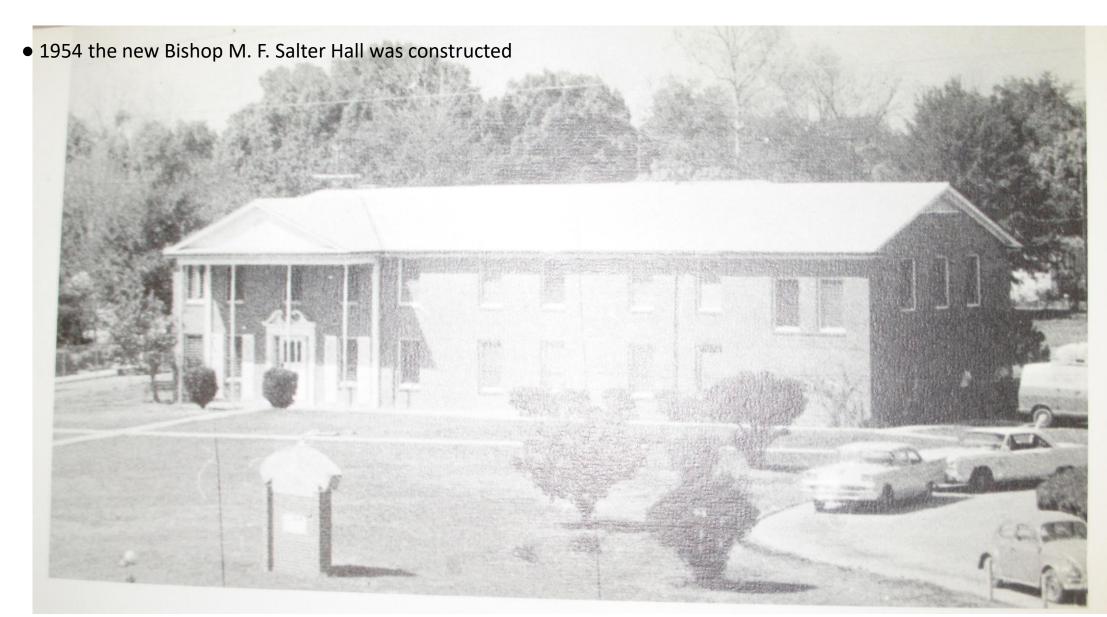
17. Maintenance

- 1. Student Union
- 3. Amphitheatre 4. Administration and Computer 5. Lee Hall

- 6. Gymnasium 7. Salter Hall (Freshman Housing) 8. New Upperclassman Housing 9. Hurst Hall Site
- 9. Hurst Hall Site
 10. Centernial Hall (Fine Arts)
 11. Business School
 12. Bridges
 13. General Classrooms (Science)
 14. Bridge
 15. Education School
 16. Hatcher-Stewart Building
 17. Maintenance

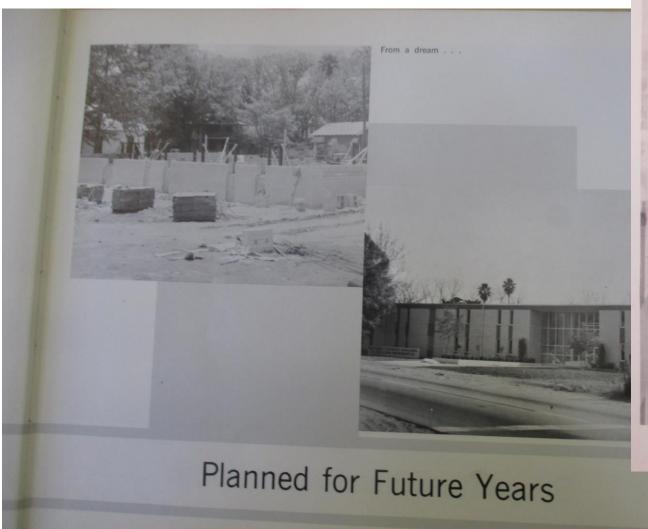






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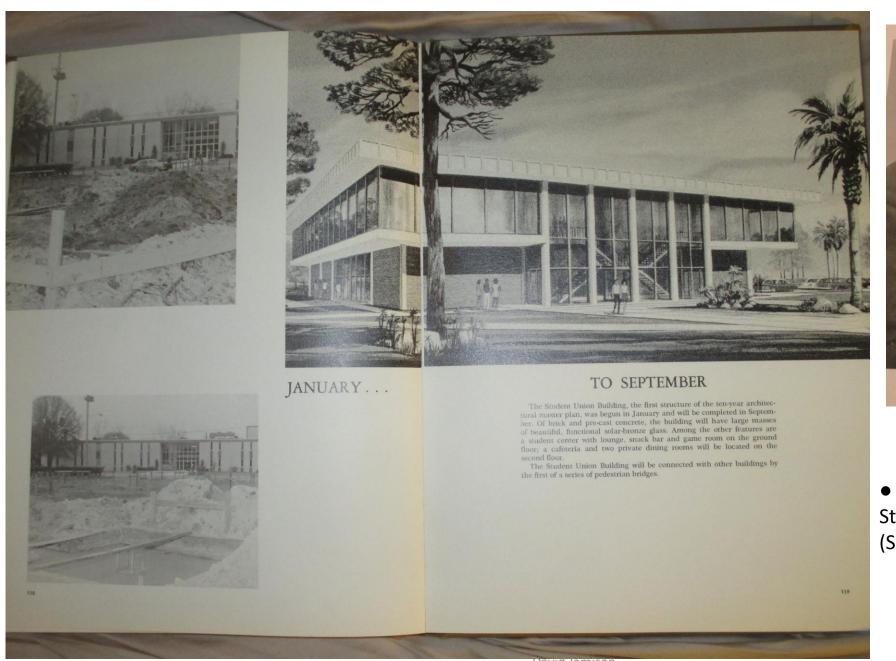
• 1968 Board Chairman Bishop Eugene Hatcher – William Stewart Building constructed

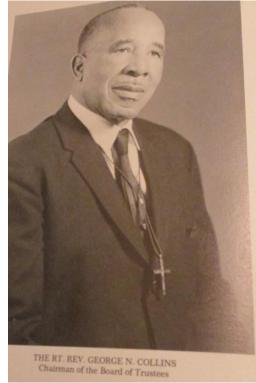




Mrs. Hatcher, wife of the late Bishop Eugene Hatcher, cuts the ribbon.

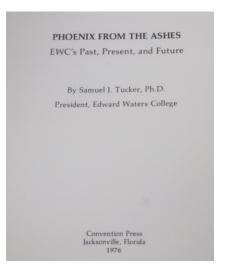


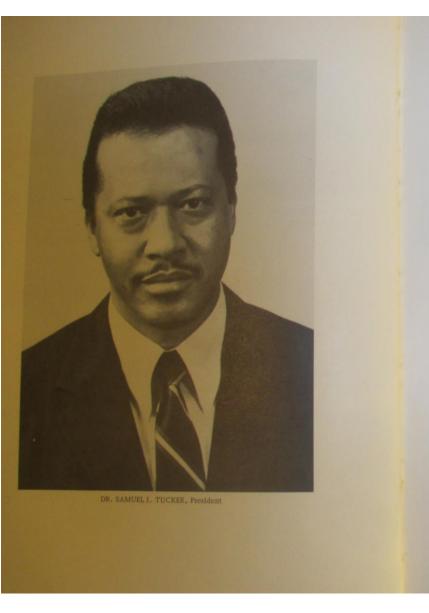




• 1972 George M. Collins Student Union Building (SUB) constructed









OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT SAMUEL J. TUCKER, Ph.D.

A Message To The Students

You are living in a time of deep trouble. After graduating from Edward Waters College you will be taking your place in the world and a nation beset by strife, confusion and doubt.

Even with this uncertain future, I know you will have the determination to overcome, as black people have always done in the past.

To help you live a life of truth, honesty and happiness I offer these words of advice:

First, do not surrender to the corruption in our society. Help your fellow human beings and do not exploit them.

Second, build bridges of understanding between the races in this country. Play your part in solving our vexing problems of health, housing, education, and employment.

Third and finally, I would advise you to prepare yourselves for the best possible training in your chosen professions. No matter what your field is, get the highest possible degree in it; and keep abreast of developments in your specialization after graduation. If you are at the top in your profession, the world will beat a path to your door to avail themselves to the talents which you can provide better than any other man or woman.

My closing words are taken from the play "Purlie Victorious". "My friends, I find being black a things of beauty, a joy, a strength, a secret cup of gladness, a native land is neither time nor place; a native land in every Negro's face. Be loyal to yourself, your skin, your hair, your lips, your laughing kindness...."

"Now, may the constitution of the United States go with you; the Declaration of Independence stand by you; the Bill of Rights protect you; and may your own dreams be your only boundaries henceforth, now and forever more".

Good luck to you and God bless you....

Samuel J. Tucker

1973 – 1976 Dr. Samuel Tucker

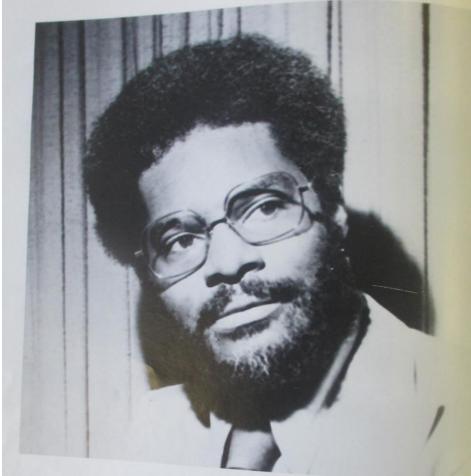
1977 – 1990 Dr. **Cecil Cone** Administration

- 1979 Centennial Building converted into a library
- 1979 EWC received SACS accreditation as a four-year college
- 1982 Bishop Morris Cecil Cone Residential Complex constructed

OPEN ADMISSIONS POLICY FOR EWC.

Edward Waters College is committed to the philosophy and total implementation of the open admissions concept. This concept has become an institutional policy which has been embraced by the entire college community and undergirds the total educational program of the institution. EWC believes in the undeveloped potential in students regardless of color, creed, sex, age or ecnomic disadvantages. EWC further realizes that in order to make this policy effective, that it must allocate significant human and financial resources in order to provide the necessary academic and counseling services needed by each and every student who requires such services.

An open admissions policy at EWC does not mean easy access consequently leading to an easy exit. It does mean however, that the traditional barriers that have kept many who desired a postsecondary education from having the opportunity of pursuing one will be removed. It does mean that students who for whatever reason did not perform well in secondary schools can have another chance for educational success. It does mean that EWC will not condone the exit of students who are not competitive with their peers in the state, region and the nation. EWC believes that because a student starts the educational race behind his high school graduation peer group or because there has been a long delay between high school and college entrance, does not mean that he or she cannot and/or will not reach the same competency finish line with others in a similar position.



Greetings

I wish to commend the Yearbook Staff for a job well done. Your cooperative spirit, together with hard work, made it possible for you to achieve your goal.

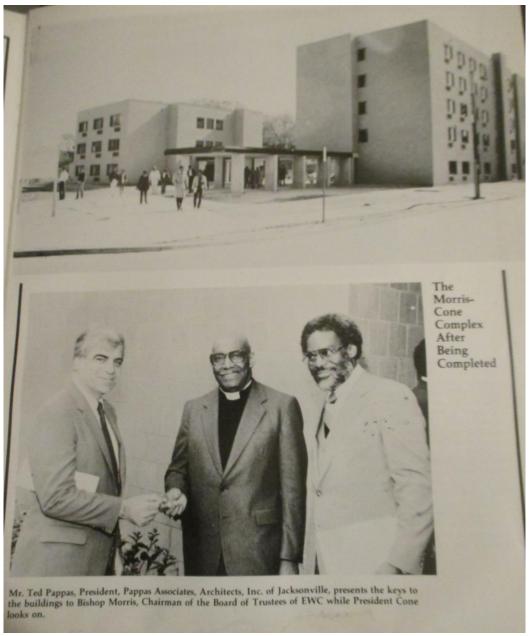
Because of you, Edward Waters College is being exposed to a wider audience. Here at EWC we turning over a new leaf. We are moving with are turning over a new leaf. We are moving with new vigor to build on the foundation laid by our forefathers and mothers. The drame which the vigor to build on the foundation laid by our forefathers and mothers. The dreams which they had for our college will become a living reality

I will be calling upon every facet of our college community to help me make EWC the best

Dr. Cecil Wayne Cone President



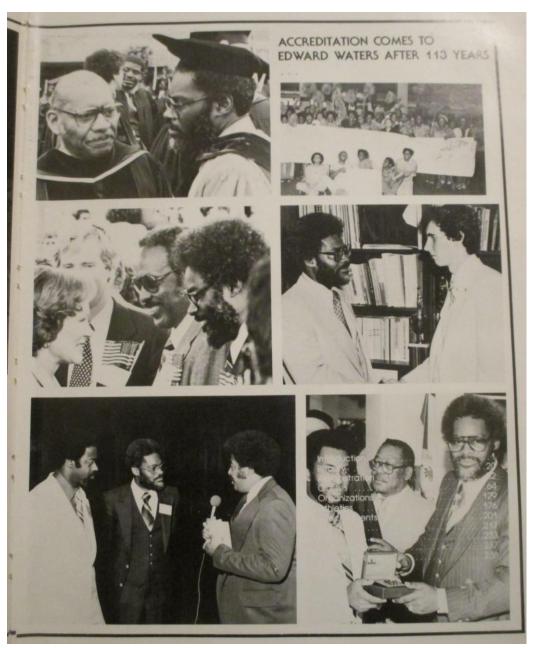




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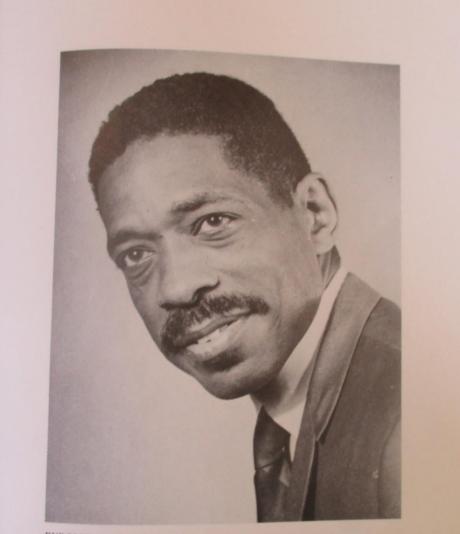
Edward Waters College, with both staff and students active in the civil rights movement of the 1960's, had benefitted greatly from a new stream of federal funding resulting in scholarships, increased enrollment and capital improvements through the 1970's. The Hatcher-Stewart Science and Mathematics building (1968) as well as the George Collins Student Center (1972) originated with this new funding just as the more customary operating contributions of the sponsoring AME Church plateaued. But, with further AME Church support, that was hampered by troubled church finances and with "only meager support" arising from the Jacksonville community itself, the College deteriorated. Amid a cycle of rising costs and decaying, aging facilities with sub-standard plumbing, inadequate wiring, and accompanied by a continued under staffing and below-standard wages, the College still continued to exist. One church-employed college consultant (Dr. K.R. Erfft) found that un-audited financial statements, accrued fund deficits, and insufficient operating capital had plagued the college throughout the early 1970's. Enrollment, public image, and the facility itself had deteriorated perilously.

Samuel Tucker, appointed president of EWC (1973), arranged for the college's first-ever certified audit of its budget (1974-75) and then garnered over a million dollars in federal funds for one academic year (1975-76). The faculty, curriculum, and facilities were upgraded significantly and stronger relations were developed with the established leadership of the City of Jacksonville. But most importantly, the College embarked with a new dedication upon an adjusted mission designed specifically to commit its resources to the single goal of "assisting culturally distinct students achieve upward social and economic mobility through higher education." It would accomplish this goal by blending a strong liberal arts program with the development of marketable skills preparing students to compete favorably in American society. And it would provide special programming to enable students arriving with insufficient preparation to move gradually toward collegiate-level work.

The College has weathered economic and social pressures of the 1980's allong with dislocations in higher education. In May, 1980, eighty-eight students comprised the first class graduated from the newly accredited institution. The faculty and staff remain dedicated to and serious about maintaining the 130-year-old Edward Waters vision of assisting committed and energetic learners achieve personal independence, enlightened self-image, and community effectiveness by blending an understanding of the liberal arts with talents and skills of real value in the marketplace. An endowment fund has been developed allowing the historic effort to be aided by generous contributions from friends and community members. The College is further supported by Title III federal funds and by the United Negro College Fund organization. And still, EWC continues the dramatic influence it has had for men and women from a "low income background and disadvantaged circumstances" since Reconstruction days. [Sources: Eleventh Episcopal District (1988), African Methodism: Fulfilling the Mission in Florida and the Bahama Islands (1865-1987) Jacksonville, FL: AME Church; Samuel Tucker (1976), Pheonix from the Ashes: EWC's Past, Present, and Puture, Jacksonville, FL: Convention Press.]

Centennial Buil Methodism in th the College gyn library. It is structure is adi building, and th volumes, an ER specialized arch the first floor Business (CLIN American Coll classroom and and photocopy information ret is to "facilita information re students and st orientation ses for two weeks year-round, N session, gener

The Obi/Scot fabrics, statue Library. The peoples of certo the public current hours collection was gifts from Drart patrons. (The late FW



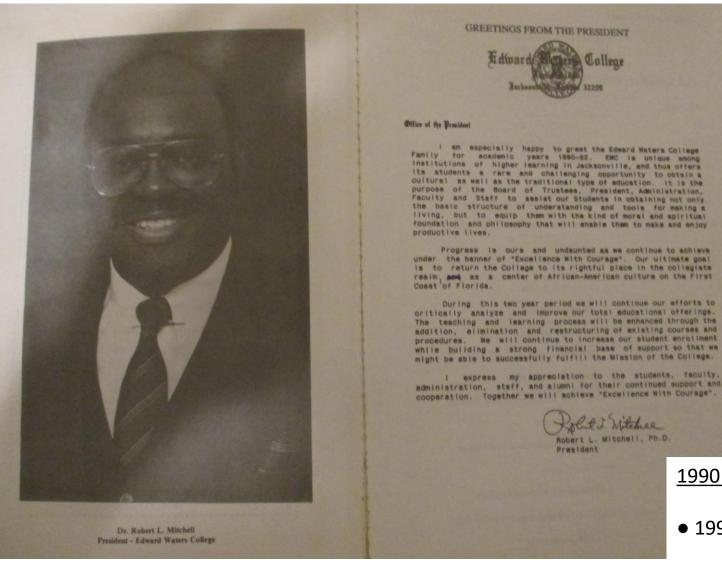
RUDOLPH McKISSICK

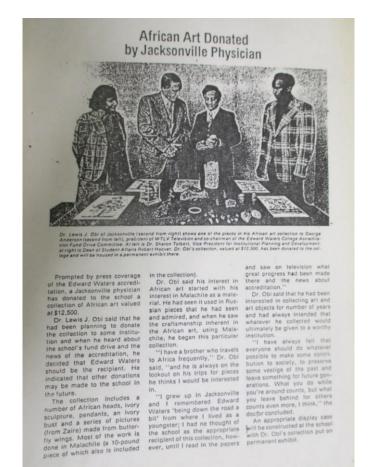
Leadership, Service.

Theology Club; Ministerial Alliance; Chapel Committee; Originator of EWC Day, Bethel Baptist Institutional Church; Minister, Bethel Baptist Institutional Church.



Bishop Rudolph McKissick, Pastor of Bethel Baptist **Church**





<u>1990 – 1995 Dr. Robert Mitchell Administration</u>

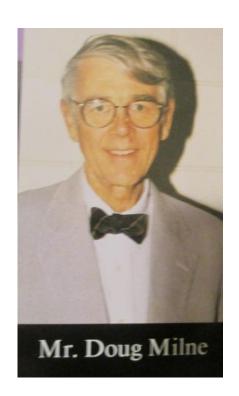
- 1992 1995 Obi /Scott Museum was founded
- 1993 Lee-Cousins Building restored and renamed
- 1993 James Weldon Johnson Building acquired

<u>1995 – 1997 Dr. Jessie Burns Administration</u>

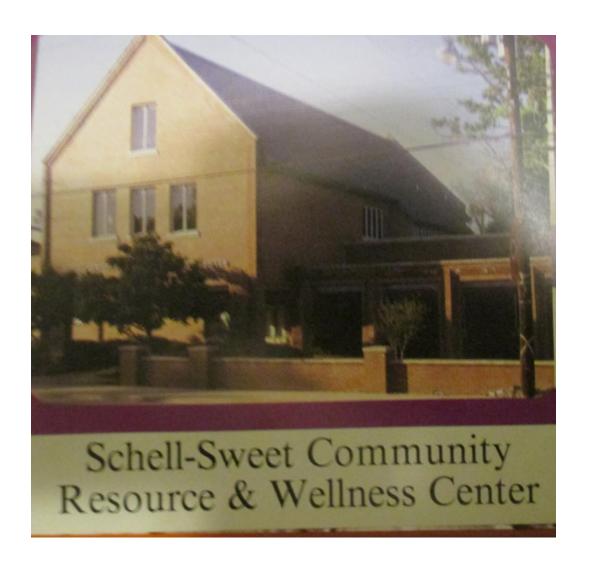
• 1995 Milne Auditorium restored

• 1995 Schell – Sweet Community Resource

and Wellness Center constructed







Edward Waters loses accreditation after plagiarism scandal

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JACKSONVILLE — Edward Waters College has lost its accreditation two months after a plagiarism scandal at the historically black college, school officials said Tuesday.

The Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools voted to drop Edward Waters from membership.

Edward Waters President Jimmy Jenkins said school leaders learned of the decision Monday evening at the accrediting agency's annual meeting in Atlanta.

"This appears to be, and is, a state of emergency, but it's not the end," Jenkins told students and faculty Tuesday night. "This is a new beginning."

Officials with Edward Waters College vowed to appeal the decision.

The move comes after the school acknowledged that it had plagiarized material from another college in a document crucial for its reaccreditation bid. Jenkins said he believes the scandal is the reason why the association moved to drop the school.

In October, a Florida Times-Union investigation uncovered similarities between Edward Waters' Quality Enhancement Plan and that of Alabama A&M University.

Edward Waters officials acknowledged their plan contained material copied from Alabama A&M, repeated word for word significant passages and passed off detailed statistical information as their own.

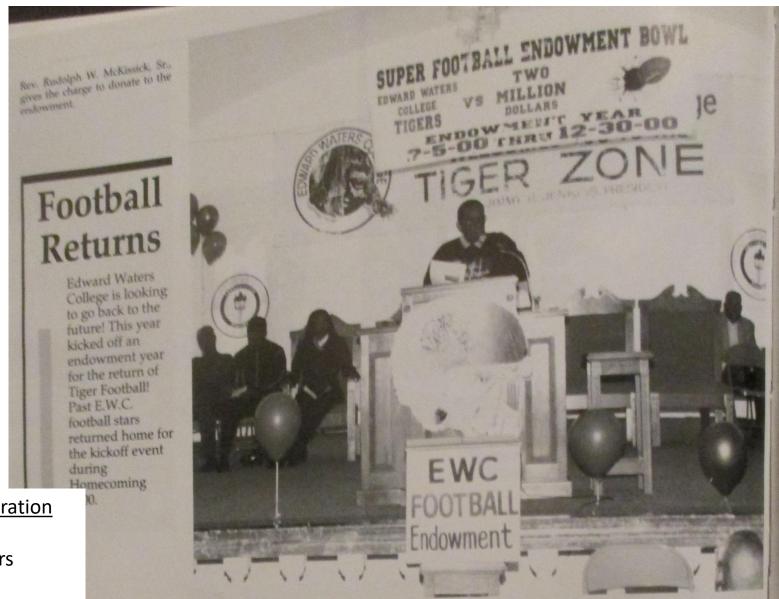
Jenkins blamed the mistake on an administrator who has since left the school but said the school failed in its oversight of the accrediting process.

He said the college was guilty of a lack of oversight, but not of a lack of integrity.

Students at unaccredited schools cannot receive federal financial aid, and other universities and potential employers may not recognize degrees or course credit from Edward Waters as

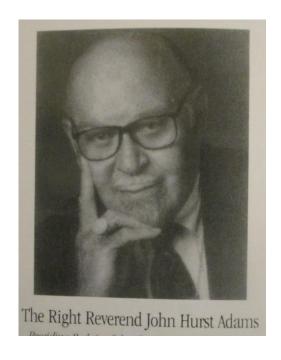
It also means the school is not eligible for membership with the United Negro College Fund, a scholarship organization that requires member schools be accredited.

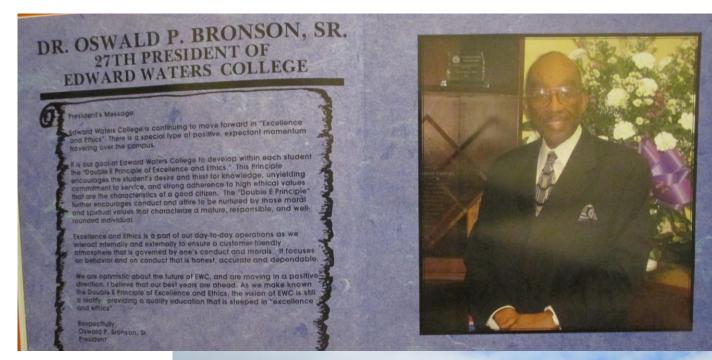
During the appeal, the college will remain accredited and students will continue to receive financial aid



1997 – 2004 Dr. Jimmy Jenkins Administration

- 2001 football comes back after 34 years
- 2004 accreditation irregularity





<u>2004 – 2007 Dr. Oswald P. Bronson Administration</u>

• 2006 Bishop John Hurst Adams – Jimmy Jenkins Gym constructed



EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE

2007 – 2010 Dr. Claudette H. Williams (EWC's first female president)





Message from the President

Welcome to Edward Waters College. As the oldest independent higher education institution in the state of Florida, Edward Waters College has helped to change the lives of thousands who have passed through her portals. This unique institution continues to be a beacon of hope for many young men and women who otherwise might not pursue higher education. Many of them are first-generation college students who graduate and become outstanding leaders in our country. Contrary to popular statistics in traditional co-educational higher education institutions, Edward Waters College enrolls more men than women.

Our vision is that Edward Waters will become the college of choice for students from diverse backgrounds who want to achieve the distinction of excellence, ethics and integrity through a 21st century leading edge quality education in an environment that fosters personal and professional advancement and works to improve the standard and quality of life in society.

At Edward Waters College, we acknowledge and accept the importance of education as the primary vehicle for the economic and social advancement of most of our students. However, we are equally cognizant that in a 21st century global society, success also requires the acquisition of special skills and dispositions under girded by a strong liberal education. Consequently, we are committed to doing our best to prepare our students academically, physically, and spiritually to live, work and advance personally and professionally wherever they may find themselves in society.

We are moving forward with the theme "Sustaining the Principles of Excellence and Ethics through Unity of Purpose, Integrity and Effectiveness Practices."

Sincerely,

Soulte H. Hel Mans

Claudette H. Williams, Ed.D.

Edward Waters College turns to part-time teachers in down economy

By Matt Coleman

Posted Jan 18, 2010 at 12:01 AM

Faced with economic turmoil and a slew of under-performing majors, the president of Edward Waters College said the school has been forced to cut faculty and now has almost as many adjuncts as full-time professors.

President Claudette Williams said multiple faculty members have been laid off in the past 12 months, but she wouldn't say how many. Many of them have been replaced with adjunct professors - instructors hired on renewable contracts who usually teach part-time and don't earn benefits.

Cost-cutting measures are ongoing, and she said it's unclear when the university will start hiring full-time faculty again.

There are now 29 faculty members and 28 adjuncts, a ratio Williams said is higher than it has been in the past. A faculty fact book for the 2008-2009 academic year lists about 50 professors in its faculty roster David Joutsdoesn't include adjuncts.

Other First Coast colleges haven't had to delve into the adjunct pool as

Reaffirmed for 10 years by the Southern Association

- Reaffirmed for 10 years by the Southern Association for Colleges and Schools Commission on Colleges 2015-2025
- Nominated best HBCU for 2015 by HBCU Digest
- Voted best HBCU Business Administration Program for 2015 by HBCU Digest

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Edward Waters College is dedicated to cultivating and promoting excellence in scholarship, research and service for the betterment of humanity. Our vision focuses on the creation of a diverse learning centered community that champions academic excellence through innovative teaching and learning strategies under-girded by a spirit of servant leadership. We are equally convinced that we must cultivate our students' ability to think globally and behave ethically. Our strategic plan responds to this need and reaffirms our commitment to becoming a national model for impacting a dynamic globally-diverse society, one student at a time.

This administration has been charged with continuing to build on our strengths and accomplishments to ensure the promise of access to higher education for generations to come. Preserving our rich history and promising futures means balancing all elements that have been essential to making the College exceptional, while anticipating future demands in order to achieve the even greater heights to which we aspire.

In addition, as an institution, we are compelled to strategically operate outside of institutional silos and cross racial, socio-economic, ethnic, cultural, and other boundaries to solve the big problems of the day. This 2015-2020 Strategic Plan serves to facilitate this process and propel us toward the realization of our vision.

We accept the charge to secure the future of this institution and to shape the lives of the next generation of global leaders. Furthermore, we stand committed to realizing the seven Strategic Goals of this plan and we invite you to join us as we move forward to Aspire and Achieve Beyond Boundaries.

-Dr. Nathaniel Glover, President



2010 – 2017 Nathaniel Glover Administration

 2013 constructed the Criminal Justice Education Facility and Police Substation



David Jamison



Part 2 of 2: Finding Our Faces

EWC and Cultural Identity

The New Negro Movement

In the early 20th Century, black thinkers like **W. E. B. Du Bois**, **Booker T. Washington**, **Marcus Garvey**, **Alain Locke**, **F. Franklin Frazier**, and **Langston Hughes** argued that blacks should not have to ask or wait for help from the American system. Using something called "uplift" ideology, these men believed that blacks had to raise themselves up from the degraded social condition they found themselves in during slavery. The movement consisted of "race work" and its artistic expression was called the **Harlem Renaissance**







Survivals vs. Autonomy

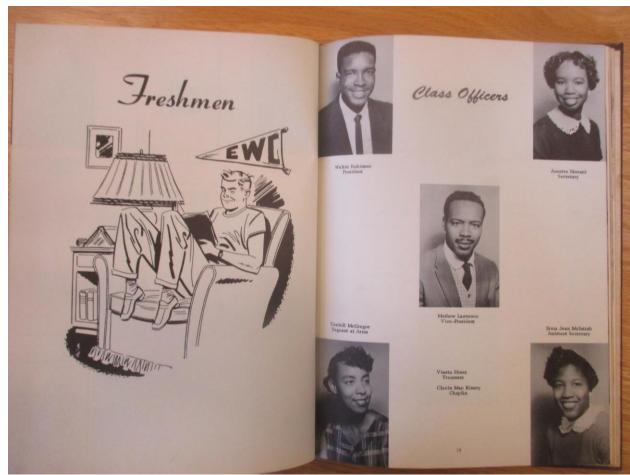
One of the most hotly contested debates amongst Caribbean anthropologists over the past 80 years is the degree to which transplanted Africans maintained and displayed cultural "survivals" once they had settled in the New World.



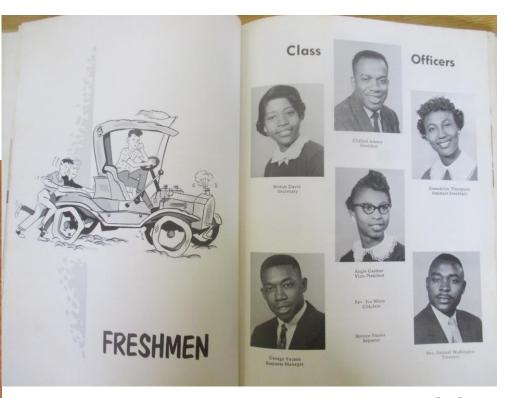


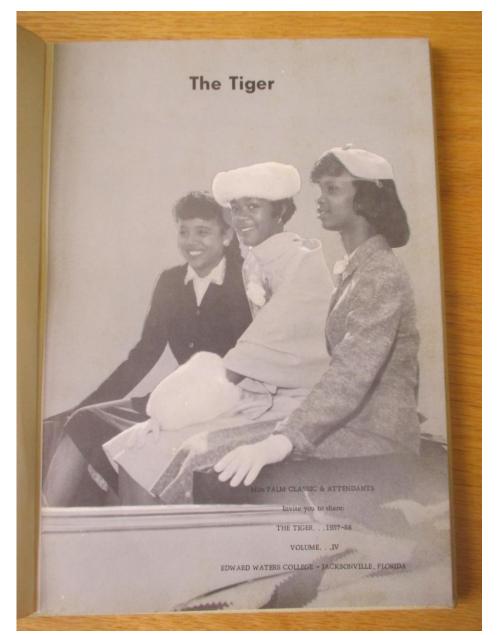
In 1934, **Melville Herskovits** argued that many of the characteristics of the maroons in Dutch Guiana were survivals that had originated in Africa and were even evident in African American cultural practices of the early 20th Century. **E. Franklin Frazier** argued that black American culture was its own largely autonomous, locally synthesized, unique and valuable phenomenon. He argued with Herskovits in journal articles on the topic for over 30 years.

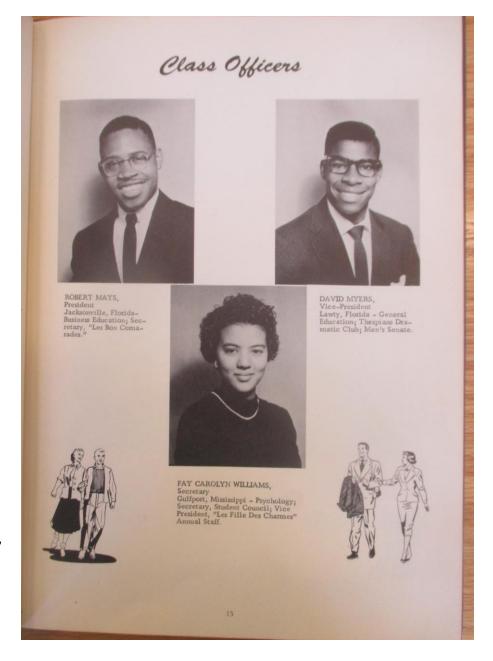




David Jamison







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Club's Father



James I. King



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Club's Mother Mildred Tucker









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MOST POPULAR Allen Sistrunk Eloise James

NOT SHOWN:

BEST DRESSED MAN & WOMAN Richard Rolle Josephine Troy

MOST HANDSOME MAN PRETTIEST CO-ED Woodrow Hughes Vivian Jefferson

MOST TALENTED Walter Robinson Rose Lynn Harris

SUPERLATIVES



MOST ATHLETIC

Bert Thornton Juanita Joyner

Arthur Luse Carole Armstrong



BEST PERSONALITY

MOST STUDIOUS William Allen Leola Balloon

MOST HUMOROUS Clifford Perry Patricia Sharpe

HISTORY

- 101-102.—History of Florida. (3 hours each). Development of Florida from early Spanish settlement to the present. (Offered once every three years).
- 201.—World Civilization, (3 hours). Traces the progress of man from prehistoric times through the civilizations of the Fertile Crescent, Greece and Rome.
- 202.—World Civilization. (3 hours). Beginning with the fall of the Roman Empire through the Middle Ages to Modern times.
- 203.—American Civilization. (3 hours). A synoptic view of the genesis and growth of the United States to the present. (Not open to Social Science majors).
- 205-206.—History of the United States. (3 hours each). The social, political and economic development of the United States prior to 1865, and fro m1865 to the present. (Formerly History 201-202).
- 311-312.— Europe in World History. (3 hours each). Surveys the rise and development of European states, social, religious and cultural changes effected by the Renaissance, the Reformation, the Enlightment and the French Revolution to 1870. Nationalism, imperialism, and totalitarianism and the causes and effects of world wars stressed in the second half.
- 321-322.—History of England. (3 hours each). A study of the culture and political history of England from the Roman period to the Victorian Age and from the Victorian Age to the present.

EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE

40

- 351.—Problems of the Far East. (3 hours). A survey of the historical background, religious development, economic and social problems, contributions to civilization, and relations to Western powers of the the people of the Far East.
- 352.—Current Problems in World History. (3 hours). An intensive study of present world problems such as colonialism, the United Nations, Russian-American conflicts, the Cuban Revolution, and American foreign policy.
- 421.—A History of Recent Times. (3 hours). Stresses the causes and effects of World War I and II, the Korean Incident, and the establishment of new states in the United States, Europe, Africa, and Asia.

SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

- 200.—Introduction to Sociology. (3 hours). Deals with human and cultural origins and evolution, the development of racial types and cultures and the major concepts of sociology and the application of scientific methods to social phenomena.
- 221.—Introduction to Anthropology. (3 hours). Studies man's social origin with emphasis on the development of races and languages; the origin, nature, and diffusion of cultures; and comparative cultures.
- 230.—Current Social Problems. (3 hours). A critical examination of contemporary social problems as a basis for obtaining a clearer perspective and objective understanding of crucial social issues.
- 310.—The Family. (3 hours). Study of the family as a social institution, its functions, structure, interrelationships in American society, including family disorganization.
- 230.—American Minority Groups. (3 hours). Emphasis placed on the origin, development, and influence of racial myths, doctrines, and movements. Forms of conflicts and competitions and accommodation by minority groups examined, Proposed solutions of ethnic problems given critical attention.
- 400.—Social Psychology. (3 hours). A course concerned with the nature of the individual, the groups, and the culture as they function as determinants in the growth and development of human nature and personality. (Same as Psychology 310).
- 401.—Social Pathology. (3 hours). Special emphasis placed on forms of personal and social disorganization, mental disorders and their consequences and possible solutions. Prerequisite: Sociology 200.

SUGGESTED CURRICULUM FOR A MAJOR IN SOCIAL STUDIES

FRESHMAN YEAR

Fall Semester		Spring Semester	
Freshman Orientation and Adjustment	0	Communication	
Communication		General mathematica	
General Mathematics	3	American Institutions	
American Institutions	3	The Physical Sciences	- 3
The Biological Sciences	3	Physical Education	- 3
Physical Education	1	Electives	1
Electives	2-3	237001100	2-3
TOTAL	15-16	TOTAL	15-16
SOF	НОМО	RE YEAR	
		D.11.1. D.1.	
Religious Education	Z	Religious Education World Literature	2
World Literature	3	Personal and Community Health	
Introduction to Education	0	Art History and Apreciation	
Music History and Appreciation	2	World Civilization	
World Civilization	3	History of the United States	
			_
TOTAL	16	Total	16
1	UNIOR		
Vorld Geography	3	Principles of Secondary Educa	tion !
Educational Psychology	3		
Europe in World History	3	Furana in World History	3
introduction to Sociology	3	Methods of Teaching	
introduction to Economics	3	Social Sciences	3-
clectives	3	Adolescent Psychology Europe in World History Methods of Teaching Social Sciences Electives	-
		MOTAT	15-18
TOTAL	18	TOTAL	
	SENIOR	RYEAR	
Teaching in the Secondary Scho	0016	American Government Conservation of Natural Resources International Relations Measurement and Evaluation	
- Cobool Curriculum		00110	
Secondary School Curricular Internship	6	Resources International Relations Measurement and Evaluation	3-
		Measurement and Evaluate Electives	15 11
TOTAL	15	Measurement and Evaluate Electives	10-10
TOTAL		Total	

The Postmodern Turn

• **Grand narrative** -- the whole history behind any presumption that explains why a society acquires and transmits knowledge. It is a widely disseminated, but ultimately false, metaphor; a story which has as its only purpose the justification of action and ways of being that are already happening. Indeed, up until the very moment this narrative is revealed as a metaphorical conceit (the dawning of the postmodern moment), it is simply "the truth."

Example: "The French are bringing modern civilization to the primitive peoples of the world."

"... the breakdown of the hegemony of American capitalism [is] already, at the end of the 1970s, preparing States for a serious reappraisal of the role they have been accustomed to playing."

"The demoralization experienced by the developed world's students during the 1960s led to a decrease in production at laboratories and universities unable to protect themselves from its contamination."

--Jean Francois Lyotard, Le Condition Postmoderne

"The rise for [postmodernism's] existence depends on the hypothesis of some radical break generally traced back to the . . . early 1960s."

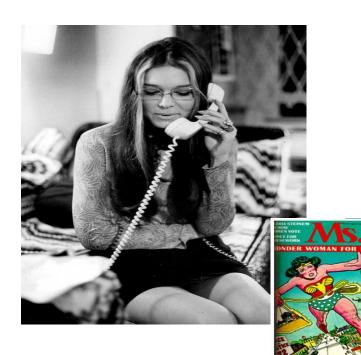
--Frederic Jameson, "The Politics of Theory"



The Postmodern Turn

The 1960s Countercultural Revolution

The Civil Rights Movement





The Feminist Movement



The Gay Rights Movement



ANNUAL

Iner Lorraine Berry Head Typist

Raymond Jackson, Business Mgr. Maria Andrews, Copy Editor Ceorgis Joseph, Advertising Mgr. Ruth Brasle, Secretary Delores Brasle Sylvia Clures, Act Editor Walter Robinson, Art Editor Raymond Pasigett, Photograph

Clara Driggers Smith Typist

1958

Mes. Amy H. King Spenger Adams, Jacquline Adams, Taliaferro Arnold, Willie L. Baker, Lavern

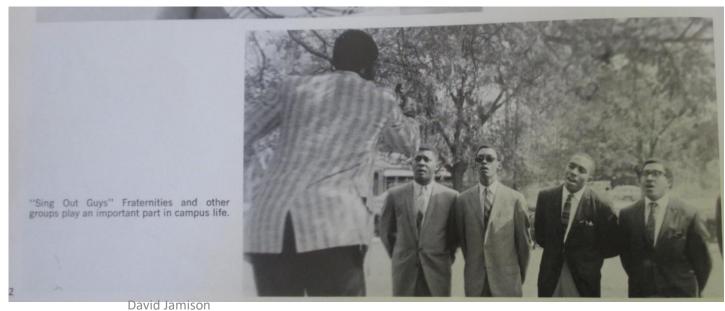
Bell, Carol Bell, Micheal Ronald Bellenger, Jacquelyn Brady, Cynthia

Brooks, Lincoln Brunt, Paulette Burch, Edgar Burden, Colette

1968

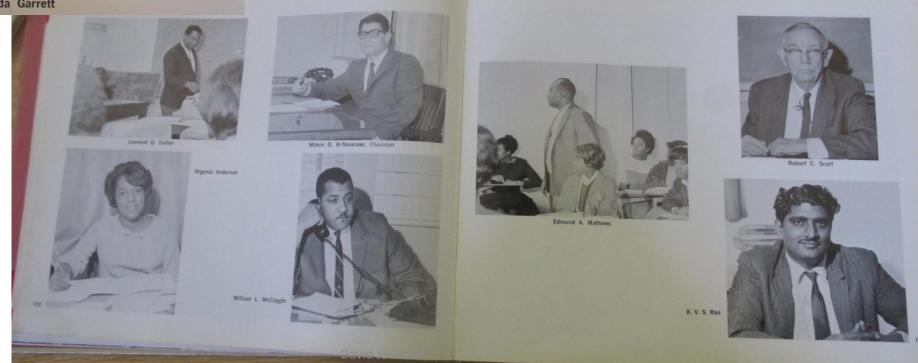








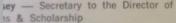




ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

1968





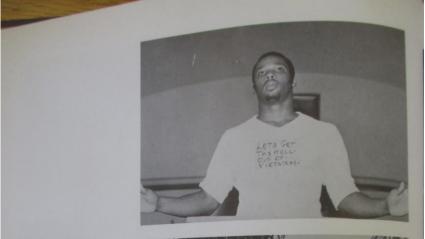


Ruth Waters — Accts. Payable Clerk

& MATHEMATICS

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

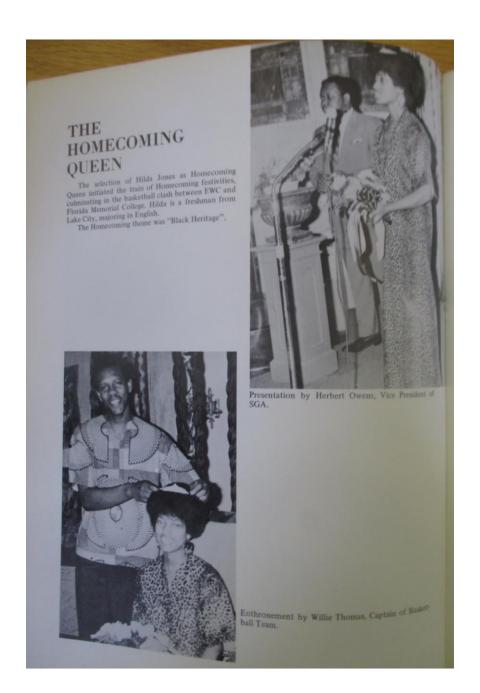
1970

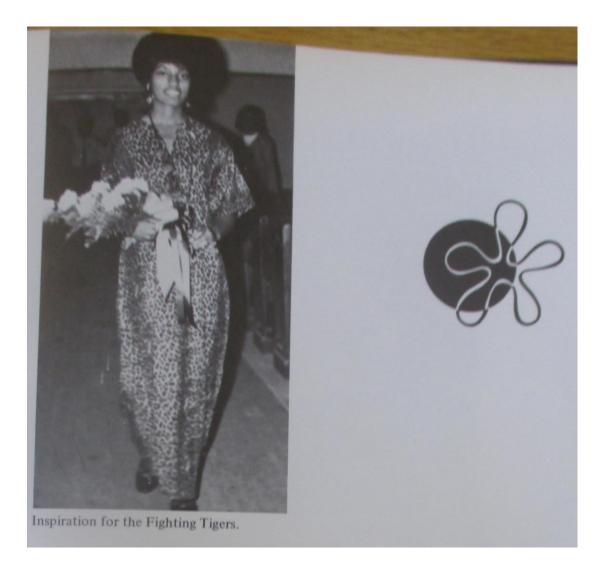


CHANGE









David Jamison

CHANGE

Today, the American College is in a state of change ____ change. so immense and compelling, that it shatters the standards of the past and challenges the values of the present. With change comes turbulence; with turbulence comes crisis; from crisis comes resolution. Change forces a re-examination of the role of the college in modern society and the traits, beliefs, and conditions of the society. Many practices that were traditionally regarded as sacrosanct have now tumbled from their righteous pinnacles and been thrust beneath the merciless microscope of critical scrutiny by large segments of college students.

Can college students effect meaningful change in American society? College students have left the comfort of their homes to labor in the Peace Corps around the world. College students have attacked the grim fortresses of segregation and served in the vanguard of the civil rights struggle. College students have fought courageously in the jungles of Vietnam. Exposed to the vision of Martin Luther King, they absorbed the light and bared to the nation and the world the agony of the black man in America. The course of American politics was altered by their passionate "Children's Campaign" for Eugene McCarthy. Disillusioned with the Vietnam conflict, college students spotlighted American Vietnam policy by organizing massive moratoria.



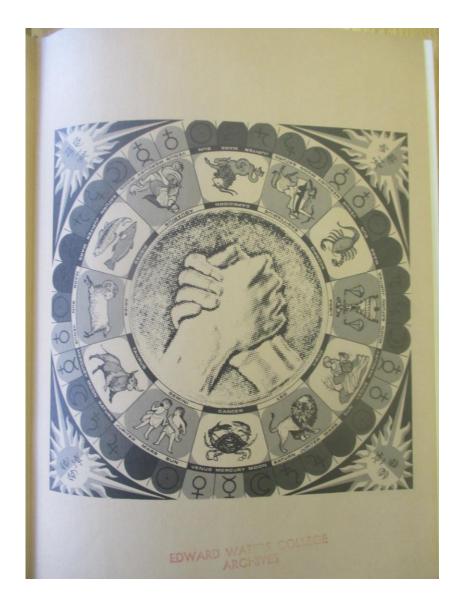
Turbulence and unrest in the American College are not peculiar to this age or this nation. Medieval students were unruly, and early American collegians were unruly. In nineteenth-century America, professors were lambasted, and students voiced the now overworked cry that their studies were not "relevant" to the times. The schools heeded the students and made changes. Today's unrest may well make the American college more relevant to today's issues.

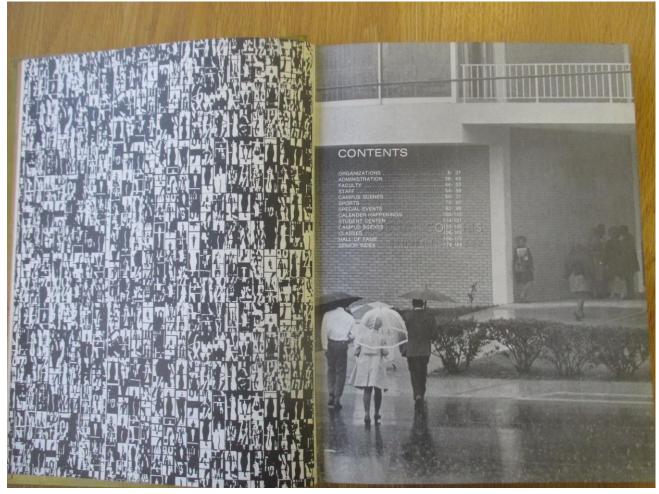
The panacea for campus unrest is the fascination of knowledge and intellectual fulfillment. But a college must waters College has stood for something. For more than a century, Edward discussion and inquiry, the College has always been serious self-criticism and change. Always, Edward Waters has stood for reason and human dignity.

The emergence of a new kind of college coincides with the emergence of a new kind of black man and a new kind of black student. Dramatically illustrating this new kind of black man is his transformation from Negro to black.



A new sense of identity and pride has directed the black man's quest for a true place on the American scene. Black students and black studies are a part of the college campus.





PHILOSOPHY AND OBJECTIVES OF EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE

Edward Waters College, an institution of higher learning founded upon Christian principles, seeks to help prepare its students to serve to the best of their abilities their God, their nation, their fellowmen, and themselves.

In order to realize this philosophy, Edward Waters College sets forth the following objectives, that the student may:

- Formulate a code of ethics and a philosophy of life which makes possible the achievement of the highest spiritual values in the Christian faith;
- Exercise the privileges and responsibilities of democratic citizenship;
- Recognize the interdependence of all peoples and the necessity for understanding and good will;
- 4. Develop intellectual curiosity, competence and maturity;
- 5. Maintain and promote good mental and physical health for himself and his community;
- Understand and appreciate the place of work and recreation in the lives of men;
- 7. Discover his interests and aptitudes; and
- 8. Acquire vocational competency in specific skills.

EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

OUR PURPOSE

Edward Waters College owes its origin to the foresight and wisdom of newly emancipated slaves who wanted to provide for their children a liberal education. It is a church-related school, but it does not limit its services to one religious group, political organization, racial or ethnic group. The Institution has committed itself to the development of literate and humane citizens who are responsive to the needs of their communities.

The College exists to provide a climate in which maximum personal development can take place. Indeed, the Institution seeks to create an intellectual community in which the pursuit, acquisition, and dissemination of knowledge is unimpaired.

But intellect does not exist apart from involvement in the process by which men govern and judge themselves. Edward Waters College provides participation in this process through student self-government and related activities. To a student body whose special needs require a renewal of faith in democratic functioning, the College seeks to offer the student experience in finding new roles in his community.

Edward Waters College strives to give the students proper guidance, motivation, and encouragement in the pursuit of their endeavors. Mindful of the fact that excellence is the hallmark of an educated man, the College seeks to inspire the student to work constantly toward greater competency and proficiency.

The College is keenly aware of the political, social and economic forces that have shaped, historically, the lives of a majority of its students. Recognizing that some potentially successful students may not have had adequate educational opportunity, the College, through the dedication of its administration, faculty, and student body, is working zealously to cope with these influences.

Positive attitude toward self and community is vital for personal and social effectiveness. Black culture has been too long ignored or under-rated, and an awareness of the cultural heritage and tradition of the Afro-American can be a source of pride and reassurance to the student.

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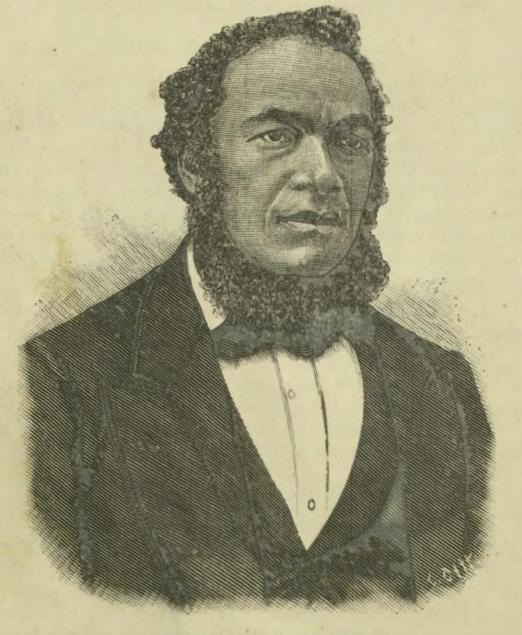
• 1866 state Sen. Rev. **Charles Pearce** began to raise funds for a school in North Florida because

"We are hunting for education, that will give us a name and position in the nation. We have a right to aspire to and claim position with education. . . without [it] we have no assurance of permanent stability in our work; but with [it], we can realize a confident hope of success in establishing happy homes and an improved state of society."

In 1870, he suggested an area north of Kings Road – where the school stands today

- 1872 Pearce's ally Florida Gov. Harrison Reed chartered the Brown Theological Institute in Live Oak, FL due to its ideal site as a travel hub; named after 7th-District Bishop John Brown
- 1873 BTI changed name to Brown University; building destroyed in a hurricane

Rev. W. D. Johnson, who afterward became Secretary of Education of the AM.E. Church, offered a resolution that a school be founded and named Brown Theological Institute; and that the following persons be elected Trustees: Bishop J. M. Brown, Chairman, Reverends C. H. Pierce, W. G. Stewart, Wm. Bradwell, J. H. Armstrong, G. W. Witherspoon, T. W. Long, Major Johnson, Robert Meachem, and W. Mayor Johnson, Robert Meachem, and Robert Mea



REV. CHAS. H. PIERCE, Founder of the A. M. E. Church in Florida.